THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863. NO. 16.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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April				1	2	3	4
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May						1	2
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June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July						1	2	3	4
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Aug							1
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	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
Oct.						1	2	3
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Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30	31		

TOM THUMB'S WEDDING.

The New York journals have an excitement now over the approaching marriage of Maj Gen. Thomas Thumb The World says:

Gen. Tom Thumb (Mr. Chas S Stratton) has had an interview with the Right Rev Bishop Porter, who has consented to perform the marriage service in his approaching nuptials with Miss Lavinia Warren.—The Bishop will be assisted by the Rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., that being the Church where the General and his family attend worship, and where his sister was married. The wedding will take place in Trinity Chapel, 25th street, on Tuesday, February 10th The General has purchased the wedding diamonds for his bride at an outlay exceeding $5 090. They are now on view at Ball & Black's. The elegant bridal outfit may be seen at Lord & Taylor's, in Broadway The little General is so overwhelmed with letters and personal requests for cards of invitation to the wedding that he has been obliged to refer all parties to his secretary, Mr. G. B. Brooks, No. 35 Chambers s reet. The President and Mrs. Lincoln, the foreign Ambassadors and their ladies, the Governors of the adjacent States, Gen Scott, Gen. and Mrs. Wool, Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, Gen. and Mrs. Fremont, are among the invited; but the number of cards of admission will be strictly limited to the seating capacity of the chapel. It is estimated that, after the distinguished invited guests and the personal friends are provided for, there will be still left about three hundred seats, which will be distributed among the elite of this and other cities. Early in March the tiny and happy couple sail for England, to make the tour of Europe in a strictly private or non-professional capacity.

THE SHAMEFUL MANNER IN WHICH SOLDIERS ARE TREATED.—One of the soldiers from the army at Fredericksburg informs us that in passing through Richmond on his way to this city, he stopped a day or two since, at one of the hotels in that city on the evening of his arrival, until the train for Petersburg started the next morning He took supper and lodging, and at 3½ o'clock rode in the omnibus up to the depot. His bill for this single meal, the use of the bed and the ride in the omnibus, was *five dollars!* Nearly half of a month's pay, just for a few hours of ordinary accommodation in a hotel. This charge was at the rate of ten dollars a day, or three hundred dollars a month, *or three thousand six hundred dollars a year for a single person!* We mention the fact not because the soldier made any complaint about the matter, for he did nothing of the kind, but merely to show what a lively business the hotels in Richmond are doing in the *grabbing* line.

Petersburg Express.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—The sale of the yankee horses, mules and harness captured near Romney, by Capt. McNeill, took place in Harrisonburg, on Wednesday. The sale was well attended, and the property brought good prices. These captures by Capt. McNeill come in first rate, as our people are needing more horses and harness. The sales amounted to the handsome sum of $36,000, which, divided among the members of the company, leaves to each man a little over $900. Of this sum the horses and mules brought $30 000, the pistols $1000, and the harness $3,000.

Rockingham Register.

Miscellaneous.

A NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE IN CAMP.

The history of the present war will never be fully written. A summary of the leading events will, of course, be published for the benefit of future generations, but thousands of incidents, instructive and amusing in themselves, and which, all combined, would make a complete history, will never be written. I have never conversed with an intelligent soldier without getting material with which the historic page might be enriched, and among them all, none afforded me more pleasure than the following. "I tell it as it was told to me."

"The night was cold, moonless and dark, as Erebus. We were compelled to wade through a creek, shoes and stockings in hand, and then cross a dense marshy swamp before we could reach our resting place for the night. This was in a low pine thicket, on the side of a hill, facing the swamp we had just crossed. By the time we reached it, the rain was falling 'fast and faster,' and as we had marched all day, with only a little bread to eat in the morning, we were eager for any kind of a stopping place, where, though we had no tents, we could build fires and warm our shivering limbs. It was anything but a pleasant spot, being on the hill side, where the accumulated rain poured down in streams; but, if we could only get good fires we would not mind that; so we went to work to gather up pieces of pine and other combustible material, and soon many a cheerful blaze glared out, like fire flies, among the little pines.

A glow of better feeling was visible on every countenance, when the order came from Gen. Hardee to extinguish the lights. We were in the immediate vicinity of the Yankees, and being but a small party compared to Pope's immense forces, this secluded spot had been selected for our bivouac, and now lights were forbidden, being a luxury which might betray us to our enemies. But it was a bitter tantalizing disappointment, like

> "Cloying the hungry edge of appetite
> By bare imagination of a feast;
> Or holding fire in the naked hand
> By thinking on fantastic summer's heat."

And many whose lips had never murmured at hardships or at toils, complained most bitterly.

"I would rather be dead at once," exclaimed the companion of my solitary blanket, as we in vain essayed to keep the water from insinuating itself beneath our scanty covering. "I have thought it all over, and I verily believe the pains of death would be nothing to this."

"That may be so," I replied; "but there is an after scene, and we know not how that might be."

"I am willing to trust my Maker for that. I have always tried to do right as near as I know how," he said, gloomily.

"Ah! but this one night won't last always," I answered, trying to reassure him. "I would prefer to live a little longer, just to see how things will turn out, if for nothing else."

"I am going to 'turn-out' of this place, be cried," springing up. 'You can do as you please.'

Finding that he had left me alone in my glory, I wrapped, not my martial cloak, but my dirty blanket about me, and leaning up against a tree, slept moderately well; but as it is not my slumbers, but my friend's exploits during the remainder of the night, which must form the gist of my story, I will leave myself leaning against the said little tree and follow him.

He—that is, my friend Tom Allgood, was in a desperate mood; ripe for deeds of noble daring; but as an occasion for them was not likely to present itself that night, he saddled a horse belonging to one of the cavalry, mounted it, and galloped off—not in quest of adventures, but merely that action might prove a safety valve to his pent up wrath.

Very soon he came to an opening which proved to be a field, but only a pasture, offering no attractions to a hungry man. He was riding around the field reconnoitering when he found himself facing three other men, likewise sitting on horses and reconnoitering. The rain had ceased and the clouds were broken just enough to let him see they were Yankees. Knowing that all attempts to retreat would now be useless, and, thinking to outwit them, he rode up and accosted them familiarly,—"Seen anything of the enemy down this way, boys?"

"I guess you have got in the wrong tent my friend," one of the men replied. "We are Federals, and you seem to have on the rebel uniform."

"Give it up," said Tom, making a virtue of necessity. "I am your prisoner—here is my weapon. Suppose I will be carried to your head-quarters—so drive on for I am awful cold."

"Come a-head," was the reply, and one of them preceded him while the other followed along a little blind path, scarcely perceptible, and almost impassable for the long branches that interlaced themselves above it.

"I'll be hanged if I can find the way, Jim," cried the foremost man to one behind. "I see no road along here."

"Ain't that a road," Tom asked, in a careless tone, pointing to the one that led to the Confederate camp.

"Why certainly; here's the road, Jim, come on," and on they jogged at a rapid rate, eager to get to head-quarters with their prize.

Glory enough for one night, Tom thought to himself, as they neared the scene of his recent misery. The Yankees, entirely unconscious of danger, were completely off their guard, and had no suspicion of impending evil, until they were within the line of our pickets and all retreat cut off. 'I rather guess some other folks have got into the wrong tent about this time,' Tom observed, as the truth of their dilemma began to dawn on their minds.

"Outwitted, by Jove, exclaimed one of the bewildered trio, on seeing himself surrounded. Who would have thought a Southerner capable of such a thing?"

"You have not half found out what we are capable of," Tom replied, dryly, as they in their turn, yielded up their weapons to him. "Come gentlemen, as you have so kindly escorted me thus far, let me relieve you of the onerous task of hunting the way, and conduct you to head-quarters."

Day was just beginning to tinge the eastern sky when Gen. Hardee was called up to receive his unexpected visitors. The old General is much like Washington in one respect, though mostly stern and thoughtful. When he does laugh, his risibles get the mastery of him for the moment and he laughs uncontrollably. Either the unexpectedness of the thing, or the ludicrous expression worn by the crest fallen Yankees, or Tom's comic, droll way of relating the circumstance, struck him (Gen. Hardee) on a laughing vein, and he burst out into real and undignified, side-splitting peals of laughter. His merriment being contagious, or as in vulgar parlance, laughing is catching, the whole camp was soon in a noisy, jolly stir, and the men, who, a few hours before, had lain down in gloom and despondency, now arose with mirthfulness and many a pleasant reparte passing from mouth to mouth. None was in such fine spirits as my friend Tom, the misanthrope, who longed for death a little while before."

"Telle a la vie," our joys and sorrows spring from little things. A wise provision of our Heavenly Parent to cheer us in the hour of gloom and check our too exuberant joyousness, when friends and fortune smile—and, thus it is, the soldier's life is not devoid of pleasure.

THE INDIANOLA.

The Indianola, about which our readers have recently heard so much, is one of the new iron-clad gunboats recently built at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is four hundred and forty-two tons burthen, and was built to carry two guns. She was constructed according to plans issued from the Navy Department, and is one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, fifty-one and a half feet broad, six feet in depth of hold, and draws with all on board but six feet three inches of water. The thickness of her bottom planking is five inches, of her lining three inches, of her sides four inches, and of her deck four and a half inches. Over all is a strong layer of iron plating. Her flooring timbers are ten inches square. She is flat bottomed and without a keel, for navigating shallow waters. Her sides spread out from the bottom to the decks at an angle of forty-five degrees, and fall in above deck at a similar angle, for the purpose of glancing off shots aimed at her. The gunners are protected by a kind of casemate formed by the construction of the vessel, which gives it the appearance of a mud turtle. The cost of building the Indianola was about $100,000. She was commanded by Lieut. George Brown of the U. S. Navy.

It was noticed in a telegram in last week's Press, that the Indianola has not been destroyed. Every possible effort is being made to save her by the Confederates.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The Wilmington Journal says we return our "acknowledgments to the Lincoln blockaders, for the great pains they have taken to develop the foreign trade of the port of Wilmington. They have been the means of enabling us to see some of the swiftest iron steamers that can be built, on the Clyde, a class of vessel we could never have seen while we kept on our trade with New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

And these vessels seem to come in and go out with as much certainty as though Uncle Abraham's blockade was not in existence. It may be an effective blockade, but it seems to be only effective against salt schooners and corn crackers. The "Union Jack," and the "Red Cross of St. George" is now quite familiar to our people. It is a little strange that with Cuba and Martinique convenient not a single Spanish or French flag has yet been displayed in a Confederate port.

A DARING ADVENTURE.—A party of brave Southern boys went to Memphis, not long since, and during their peregrinations got on board two steamboats lying at the landing of the city, captured and tried the guard, raised steam, worked the boats to the other side of the river, and there burned them, to the great astonishment of Memphis Federaldom.

History of the Small Pox.

The loathsome disease, which has been developed throughout the country by Yankee faith, is of interest enough to give a short article a place in our columns on its history, which we compile mainly from the "Penny Magazine."

In the history of the world we find at various times, the record of epidemic or spreading diseases under the name of plagues. The word plague is apt to convey a very indefinite idea to the out of the medical fraternity which is unable to describe, but in reality it is nothing more or less than a fever. The great plague of London in 1665 caused the death of 8,000 persons in one week, and was of the nature of epidemic or spreading disease, which may take its origin in the remotest district of an extensive country, and yet if its progress be rapid, in spite of the peculiarity of soil and climate, it may soon come to overspread the whole. In the same way, although a spreading malady commences in one hemisphere of the globe, it may after a time invade the others. Small pox, previous to vaccination, was a plague which exercised a still more destructive power than any other, and whole districts were depopulated by it. The physicians of ancient Greece and Rome, it does not appear, were at all acquainted with small pox. We have to look for traces of its early progress farther east. In the tradition of the people of China and Hindoostan, it was enumerated as one of the common diseases of the countries, and those countries must be considered as the cradle of small pox which would most naturally be the result of a dense population and the filth engendered from poverty. Its first appearance in western Asia was about the middle of the sixth century, and Europe was not invaded till a later period.

In the year 569, the city of Mecca in Arabia was beseiged by an army of Abyssinian Christians under the command of Abrcha, with the expectation of destroying a Pagan temple within that city. In this army the small pox committed dreadful havoc, and the measles appeared at the same time, so we are told. It reached Great Britain in the beginning of the 9th century. In 1517, St. Domingo, one of the West India islands, was infected by it and not less than one million of Indians were destroyed by it and the murderous arms of the Spanish invaders. In 1520 it commenced in Cuba, and from thence it was carried to Mexico; in the latter country in a short time it is computed three and a half millions of its inhabitants were carried off by it including the brother and successor of the superior Montezuma. Peculiarities of climate affect it not, for in 1707 Iceland was nearly decimated by it, 16,000 persons having died with the disease within a very short period of time; and, in 1733, Greenland lost nearly all its inhabitants by it.

When it enters a locality where it has not been before, its first effects are almost always more extensively destructive than at any subsequent time, and no disease is in itself more loathsome than small pox. The patient more particularly in the confluent variety, presents a most pitiable spectacle. He is seen laboring under a fever with the worst typhoid or putrid symptoms, he is covered from head to heel with pustules, which sometimes coalesce and ultimately change the whole surface of the body into one continued sore that renders the features undistinguishable, and converts him into an object of disgust to the senses. Without the aid of inoculation and vaccination it is calculated that at least one fourteenth of every generation of mankind would perish beneath the dreadful taint of small pox, but that were inoculation generally practiced, the mortality would not amount to one in seventy of those on whom the operation had been performed, and under the protective influence of vaccination one death is not to be expected in many hundred of persons so treated. Dr. Jenner, of England, discovered vaccination from observing that milk maids whose hands were made sore from contact with a scab on the udder of cows that were milked by them escaped the disease, though in almost daily contact with it. He was thus led to experiment upon his son and then upon himself with some of the vaccine matter taken from the udder of a healthy cow, and the result has given to the world this sure protection against this loathsome disease. We hope our readers, when they peruse this article, if they have not been vaccinated within seven years past will at once have it performed. It is the surest method of preventing the spread of the disease.

From the North.

We have received the New York World and Herald, of the 16th inst., and make the following summary of the news they contain:

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

D. A. Mahoney, who succeeds Belleau by appointment of the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, writes an article in the New York World, of the 14th, on John Van Buren's speech, in which he says:

"If he (V. B.) represents the Democracy in New York, there is a vast chasm between them and the Democracy of the Northwest, who 'are *for a vigorous prosecution of peace,*' who believe the war is prosecuted for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of the Abolition Republican party, and as one means for the subjugation of the Southern States and people. We of the Northwest are not in favor of such purposes. We of the Northwest, especially those of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, are opposed to further prosecution of the existing war. Some of us never believed the object of the war was the restoration of the Union. Why should that party become the special guardian of that compact, which is denounced as a covenant with death and league with hell? My object is to produce harmony between the conservative element of New York and the Northwest.—Does not Mr. Van Buren represent the conservative sentiment of New York in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose indicated by the emancipation proclamation, acts of confiscation, and concomitant acts of plunder, which have become characteristic of almost every Abolition and Republican office holder and contractors?"

The World, commenting on this article or communication of Mahoney, says: "The West is undergoing an entire revolution of sentiment, and it is the most alarming sign of the times. It thinks the West deserves a share of the Union arms, and has an heir for the honorable war. The pressure of pecuniary embarrassment has caused this powerful sentiment. If emancipation policy is successful, the resulting prostration of Southern industry would dry up the main sources of Western prosperity. The West 'wont fit' for a short, vigorous, and effective war which would permanently restore, not destroy, their best market. After sacrificing the value of their crops for two years, and seeing less chance than ever of restoring the Union as it was, large masses of her people have become advocates of peace. Feeling is vigorous and earnest, and is rapidly spreading over all that portion on the great rivers. The World fears, if the Administration's policy is not speedily changed, the calamities of the past six months will be as nothing, and pestilence will sweep the country has yet experienced.

The World has the following editorial remarks about Van Buren's speech:

Let the emancipation proclamation, which is already a demonstrated failure, be revoked, let the door be kept open for a return of rebels by a standing offer of amnesty whenever they will submit to the Constitution; let men of capacity be put in the War and Navy Departments, and the great body of the Democratic party will cheerfully support the Administration until it can be constitutionally superseded by a new Presidential election; if it will put Banks in the War Department and restore McClellan to his position as General-in-Chief, discard the Abolition scheme and place the direction of the war in the most capable hands. The doom of the Union is sealed unless the above policy is renounced; for, if there is anything absolutely certain, it is that the Democrats, who will cheerfully fight for the Union, will not support an Abolition war.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham made a great speech in Newark, New Jersey, on the 14th, to an immense and enthusiastic crowd. The peace resolutions of the Illinois Legislature were adopted as the expression of the meeting. Mr. V. spoke of "the iniquitous despotism" of Lincoln's Administration, and said:

I am here the representative of the peace sentiment of the Northwest. [Great applause.] There never was a time when in the hearts of the people there was not an undying opposition to the war. Seventy five out of every hundred of the men of the Northwest are in favor of a cessation of hostilities and a commencement of the experiment of restoring the Union by constitutional and peaceful measures. [Cheers.] I do not believe the South will accept terms from this Administration. There is as much free speech South as there is North to-day. [A voice, "A little more."] And there was a great deal more some time since than there was here. ["That's so" Cheers.] The day has gone by when a war for the restoration of the Union can by any possibility be successful. [Applause.] If Mr. William H. Seward is in earnest, he either cannot control the Administration or he can. If he cannot, let him be honest enough to resign. [Cheers.] If he can, let him give evidence of his sincerity by changing the policy of the Administration. [Cheers.] There is a conservative party of which W. H Seward is to be leader—the same who was the author of the phrase "irrepressible conflict;" the man who first signed his hand to the warrants for arbitrary arrests. I want the Union as it was—part slave and part free I am ready to appeal to the people for their verdict upon this subject. [Cheers.] Will the war continue until the 4th of March, 1865? [Never, never' from all parts of the room.] Will you send out your sons again to the battle-field? [Overwhelming cries, "No, never!"] Shall they be conscripted to carry on this war for two years more and for the negro? [No, never!"] Shall we do this with the vain, futile, absurd, and most unfounded hope that after the 4th of March, 1865; after four years of such a war as God Almighty never permitted to scourge any land, you will go back again to a war for the Union? ["No, no." The people of America must choose now the alternative. The term of a large portion of the army expires in May or June.

"I believe the people of the United States are satisfied that this is a miserable crusade against African slavery, with which you of New Jersey have no more to do than with polygamy in Turkey. We have submitted as no people ought ever to have submitted for an hour—to the taking away of our rights not for a moment." We did so "on the pledge that in three months the rebellion would be crushed out. We never intended that we were to be crushed out ourselves." [Laughter and applause.] He warned them not to "inaugurate a revolution in our own midst.—Do they now know that the men who begin revolutions always perish by them?" If New York and New Jersey countenance this Administration in any further usurpations, the Northwest will not go with them. [Loud cheers.] "Our day is coming, but if the trial is to be begun in some method unknown to the Constitution and laws, and it be resorted back to the old standard that might makes right, then know you that we have the might and the right too." [Great applause.]—He concluded with a prayer that "God would bring this people through the Red Sea to the promised land of peace."

[I have given you the above specimen sentences from this speech, which looks something like a "lucid interval" in the Northern mind. Their army will be 300,000 only in June. Let us keep ours up to 500,000, and dictate peace at Washington or Alexandria.]

AN ANCIENT SPECULATOR.—The Religious Herald says, any one who consults Matt vi. 27, in the Greek Testament, will find that when Herod wished to have John the Baptist beheaded in prison, he sent a speculator to discharge the cruel function. The inspired writer used the very word in its Greek form, *spekulator.*

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Some days ago I introduced into the House a joint resolution, to offer it to other State governments, (which in the event of my joint resolution offered by the senate from Orange, Mr. Graham,) but now to the bill introduced by the Senator from Orange, Mr. Graham, but now to the bill introduced by the Senator from Orange, Mr. Graham, but now to the bill introduced by the Senator from Orange, Mr. Graham,

power, expressly "vested in Congress," in favor of the Executive—a power to be regarded as dangerous even when exercised by the Legislatures—to leave it to his discretion to exercise it whenever and wherever "in his judgment the public safety may require it"—to give him absolute control over the personal liberty of the citizen—to allow him to arrest and incarcerate citizens without oath or warrant, and therefore without cause, is to surrender our most valued rights to the keeping of one man, and is a near approach to arbitrary power. It is an anomaly in legislation, and is repugnant to our free systems of government. It is also repugnant to that provision of the Constitution requiring warrants upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. There is no clause in the Constitution to which the maxim, ancient as the civil law itself, *"delegata potestas non potest delegari,"* applies with more force than that respecting the privilege of this writ of right. And Congress must be the *sole* judge of the occasion for suspending it; otherwise Congress ignores its own functions and merges its own judgment. On this question, sir, I have authority. I read from a distinguished commentator on the Constitution:

"The right to suspend it (*habeas corpus*) is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto, no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge, whether exigency had arisen, must exclusively belong to that body."—(*Story, 3 volume, page* 208.)

I will remark in passing that in a note to this passage, Mr. Jefferson is stated to have said that he was "in favor of the eternal, unremitting force of the *habeas corpus* laws." I believe, Sir, there is no authority opposed to that I have cited. There is no precedent for such delegation of power. In fact, the privilege of the writ was never attempted to be suspended by Congress, except in the time of Burr's conspiracy. It was believed to be a case of great emergency, and the bill, which I will read, passed the Senate of the United States:

"That in all cases where any person or persons charged *on oath* with treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the U. S., have been or shall be arrested or imprisoned, by virtue of any warrant or authority of the President of the U. S., or from the chief Executive Magistrate of any State or Territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the U. S., the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be, and the same hereby is suspended for and during the term of 3 months from and after the passage of this act, and no longer."

This bill was rejected by the House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 19, although guarded as to the manner of arrest and other particulars. There was no attempt to delegate the power and to constitute the President the judge of the requirements of "the public safety."

But, Mr. Speaker, if it be not sufficiently apparent, as I believe it is, that this power cannot be delegated, can it be supposed that Congress, although satisfied of its constitutional power, intended the writ should be suspended in a territory with a circumference of sixty miles, hundreds of miles from any enemy?—Was it intended that it should be suspended except in the neighborhood of the enemy, where martial law might be necessary, and would carry with it almost the suspension of all law? These questions suggest all that it was necessary for Congress to do in its stretch of power. By the same authority, however, the President can (although I do not wish to intimate that he would exercise it,) declare martial law and suspend the writ on the top of the Pilot mountain, and ten miles around; in Raleigh, and ten miles around; and in every place in like manner, until the whole State is covered with martial law, and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended throughout its entire jurisdiction. Did they propose that the whole State should be covered with Bastiles? Or, on the other hand, did they intend that one Bastile should cover the whole State? Did they intend that the suspension of the writ in one locality should operate its suspension throughout our borders? Yet this is its effect. Citizens are arrested in distant places by the military authorities without warrant, without notice of the cause of their arrest, and hurried within this circle, where law, and right and justice are denied them, and the sovereignty of the State has as yet been powerless to protect or rescue them. It matters not who these men are—whether they are the poor men who buy a bushel of salt from the enemy for their starving families, while the hundreds who do a larger business with the enemy are permitted to go free, rejoicing in their gains; they are entitled to the writ, to examination, to release, or a speedy trial by jury, before the proper tribunal. The question of the jurisdiction of the State courts in cases of unlawful imprisonment of its citizens, by whatever authority, was settled long ago; and it is the duty of the State to see that the jurisdiction is preserved and the writ obeyed. It is no answer to say that perhaps the President is not aware of these abuses. It is the part of wisdom to hold the superior responsible for the acts of the inferior. Nor is it any answer to say that these things will be remedied without our interference—that the Confederate government will attend to it. I know not that—I hope it may. But I know that the evil and the wrong exist, and in my opinion they call for decided action. Are we a sovereign State, or are we not?

But, Sir, it is contended that, admitting that this is a violation of law, and a hardship, we must submit to it as a military necessity.—There are evils incident to war, to which we must *per force* submit. I deny there is any necessity here. I am one of those who believe that there is, and can be no necessity for sacrificing any of the great principles of liberty, more especially this most sacred one, while we are fighting for them all. If so, it is a sad commentary on this revolution. But when a suggestion of this sort is made, we become nervous, sensitive, and "weak in the knees." Not so, our English ancestors, not so our own fathers. Chatterton Kent did not hesitate, during the war of 1812, to direct an attachment against General Morgan Lewis, in command of a division of the U. S. army at Sacket's harbor for an evasive return to a writ issued in behalf of a citizen in his custody, under a charge of *treason*. On that occasion Judge [illegible] used this language:

"The only question that can be made [illegible] for an attachment when [illegible] or other there is only [illegible] the case pending, to [illegible] cause, by [illegible] day of the term, may an attachment should not issue. It is the indispensable duty [illegible] one to [illegible] every infringement must be sacrificed, to act as a faithful guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen, and to give ready and effectual aid to the means provided by law for its security.—One of the most valuable of those means is this writ of habeas corpus, which has justly been deemed the glory of the English law."

That was spoken like a man. It is an utter [illegible] that the Legislature of North Carolina ought to make to the Confederate Government and the world. Judge Kent compelled obedience to the writ by a General of Division of the United States army. We hesitate to compel obedience to it by a Captain in the Confederate army, and remain still, listless, unaroused while he sets the writ at defiance with impunity.

Sir, this plea of military necessity, or State necessity, which, in time of war are nearly synonymous, is no new thing in the history of mankind. It has been urged everywhere and at all times to justify a meditated usurpation. It is the favourite plea under which constitutions are subverted. It was the plea upon which unlawful imprisonments were made, general warrants issued, arbitrary impressments made, and the best blood of England sacrificed prior to 1689. Upon it the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was either suspended by the Crown, or deprived of its efficacy by *servile Judges*, though it was the right of Englishmen secured by the great Charter. In later times, in France, it was held to justify the destruction of the royal family, of Malesherbes Madame Roland, and all the atrocities of the guillotine. Under it Robespierre sent the noble spirits of the Gironde to the block. The rivers of France were filled with victims, and over a million of her people perished upon this pretext of necessity. Was there any necessity? Sir, all history has pronounced the plea to be bad, and has declared it to be the plea of tyrants the world over.

But it is said, Mr. Speaker, that we have disloyal men and traitors among us, and that if set at liberty they may betray our armies and endanger the cause of independence.—Granted that we have such men; let them be tried, and if guilty, punished. I am not their advocate, and have no clients among those who are now imprisoned upon the suggestion of disloyalty or treason. But who are they? Some fifty men in all, we are told, who are citizens of North Carolina, arrested in different parts of the State; most of them poor, ignorant, without concert, without influence or strength. Nor does it follow that because they have been arrested they are guilty. Is it for this that you allow the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended all over the State, and make the civil subordinate to the military power?—Is it for this you allow to be done that which in England, at any time since 1689, would have shaken the kingdom as profoundly as did the imprisonment of John Hampden? Is it for this that chains are forged, and prisons erected impenetrable to the highest, most remedial, and most pervading writ known to the land?—and this too when men profess to see the cheering indications of a speedy peace? Will they endanger our cause? Was there ever a people more united than ours? Sir, during the Revolutionary war there were thousands of disloyal men in North Carolina, not isolated, and dotting the surface of the country here and there, but banded together, and in arms against the State, yet North Carolina, to her credit be it said, never suspended the privilege of the writ. Nor was this state of affairs confined to North Carolina. Have we any greater cause of despondency than our fathers had in the seven years' war? Have we seen any darker hour than Washington saw at Valley Forge? Yet Washington was always obedient to civil law, and there was no suspension of the writ. And I believe, Sir, that the privilege of the writ has never been suspended in this country, except in Massachusetts at the time of Shay's rebellion. It is not too much too say that this pretext for subordinating the civil to the military power, is too shallow for argument.

Let me not be misunderstood. I make, and have made no attack on the army. I have as much admiration for it, and as high an appreciation for its gallant deeds and sacrifices, and have expressed it here, if not so often, as earnestly as any other Senator. But I believe, Sir, that the army while fighting for our independence in the field, expects us to do what we can for the maintenance of civil liberty at home. And if we yield up our citizens to a usurped military jurisdiction; if we fail, through any remissness of ours, to assert the supremacy of the laws, and to provide for their certain execution, to the end that the innocent may be set free, and the guilty speedily tried and punished, by the tribunals known to the laws, we shall be guilty ourselves of permitting a blow to be struck at the very heart of our institutions, and of ignoring the dearest rights and liberties of the people.

I hope that the amendment will be adopted, and that the bill will pass.

NEW SCHEDULE ON THE N. C. RAILROAD.—On and after Tuesday, the 17th of March, the following schedule will be run on the N. C. Railroad:

Mail Train.—Arrives at Raleigh from the West at 9:40 a. m. and leaves going East at 11:25. Reach Raleigh from the East at 12:40 a. m. and leave going West at 1:20 a. m.

Accommodation Train.—Reach Raleigh from the West at 11 o'clock p. m. and leave going East at 11:30 p. m. Reach Raleigh from the East at 12:25 p. m. and leave going West at 1:20 p. m.

We are indebted to Mr. Sumner, the Superintendant, for the above schedule.

Raleigh Progress.

FIRE AT GREENSBORO'.—The *Register* says: We regret to state that information by telegraph was received here yesterday, that the printing establishment of Messrs. Sterling & Campbell, at Greensborough, was destroyed by fire on Monday last.—This office was largely engaged in book printing, and we are sorry to learn that the bindery belonging to Messrs. Armstrong & DeCarteret, of this city was destroyed with the printing office. There was no insurance on the bindery.

BELIEVING that the course adopted in Guilford County, calling the Assessors to meet at the Court House previous to entering upon their duties, in order to interchange views, and come to an understanding, that there might be uniformity, is a very proper plan, we would ask all the Assessors of this County to meet at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 21st instant.

A NUMBER OF ASSESSORS
OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

March 12, 1863.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Impressment.

We learn that persons are traversing neighboring counties, and impressing private property at about one-half the market price. We see it stated that officers of the government have no authority of law for impressing private property. The Attorney General of the Confederate States has so declared, and Congress has passed no law on the subject.

The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 16th, says:

"We learn the Assistant Quarter Master at this place, has received orders from Head Quarters, at Richmond, to impress corn, &c., should he be unable to obtain it in any other way. Two dollars will be allowed for corn, but if the party whose corn has been impressed is unwilling to take this price, he may send his claim to Richmond to be passed on there."

Congress is engaged on a bill for the regulation of impressment, and it is evident that this expedient must be resorted to for the support of the army, provided the government cannot purchase its supplies upon reasonable terms. In these times, the country being full of speculators, it is well enough to demand the authority of those who seize private property, unless the person is well known to be a government agent.

THE MAILS.—It seems to be a settled point that mail contractors and drivers, are not exempt from the army. Therefore how mail matter is to be conveyed in future, is a mystery. It will be very difficult to procure the services of persons, if they can be had at all, under 18 and over 40 to carry the mails, as our population is so much reduced already as to require every person now at home, to carry on the industrial pursuits of the country. A case in point occurred here the other day: A driver, on account of sickness, failed to perform his regular trip, and as a substitute could not be obtained upon any consideration, the mail necessarily laid over. If conscripts were exempt to carry the mail, it might be an inducement;—the old men and the boys have other work to do.

The Fayettville Observer says:

"The contractor and his drivers on the Fayetteville and High Point line were all enrolled as conscripts at Carthage last week, and we have heard that they have made their last trip with the mail. If so, that section of country will be subject to an intolerable evil. That mail is now carried day and night, except Sundays, and it carries from this place alone an immense amount of mail matter.

One of the worst features of this matter is, that we see no complaint in any other State of the conscripting of mail contractors and carriers, from which we are obliged to infer, either that the new conscription law is not enforced at all in other States, or, if it is, that by some favoritism mail contractors and carriers are exempted."

Congress is still in session, and we hope something will be done speedily to remedy the evil.

The High Point mail arrives here now about 3 o'clock, some nine hours behind the former time, and leaves about six in the evening, according to the new schedule.

We should however not complain at this delay, as the prospect now is that we will shortly have no mail at all, unless other arrangements can be made.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In this paper will be found the decision in a *habeas corpus* case, before Judge Pearson, in this place. The Judge was on his return home from a called session of the Supreme Court, at Raleigh. The Judge decided that a Confederate officer or a militia officer has no authority to execute the laws of the State of North Carolina, and that Whitehart, the person arrested, be released, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Conrad, who had unlawfully arrested said Whitehart.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is stated as a fact that the people of South Carolina generally refuse to take our State Treasury notes, even when offered for the necessaries of life by our soldiers sent there to defend that State. Our State money is fully as good as South Carolina bills, and if that State refuses to receive N. C. notes, it is to be presumed that S. C. issues will not pass very currently here in the future.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Gov. Vance has appointed Col. Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake County, Adjutant General of this State, in place of Gen. Martin, whose seat was vacated by the Supreme Court. This is regarded as a most excellent appointment.

Capt. J. C. Winder has resigned his place as Assistant Adjutant Gen'l of this State.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ In this issue we publish what purports to be Secretary Seward's plan for the restoration of the Union. We have lost all faith in restoration or peace movements, and publish it merely to keep our readers posted in the news of the day.—The reader can draw his own inference.—We think it amounts to nothing, at this late day.

GOLD AND CORN.—The Salisbury Watchman says, there was a sale in Rowan County, recently, when corn sold at 50 cents per bushel, paid in gold. The ruling price is $4 in paper money.

☞ The Spottswood House, and some fourteen of the largest boarding houses in Richmond closed their doors last week to table boarders on account of the scarcity and high prices of the necessaries of life.

☞ The weather during the week has been spring-like, and arrangements are making for planting, as best we can, with our limited population.

Thursday—Winter again.

☞ The new Bank of Graham has been organized, but will issue no notes during the war.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Thirty deaths have resulted from the recent explosion at the Cartridge Factory on Brown's Island.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } FORSYTH COUNTY. }

To the Honorable R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State aforesaid:

The Petition of Chordy Whitehart, of Guilford County, respectfully showeth unto your Honor that your Petitioner aforesaid was, on the 12th day of March, 1863, arrested at his home in said County of Guilford, by R. P. Kerner, Captain of a portion of the Forsyth County Militia, and other persons, acting under his command, without any precept or process of law whatever, and carried by force from his said home into the County of Forsyth, where he is now kept, held, and in false imprisonment, detained by said R. P. Kerner contrary to the laws and constitutions of this State and of the Confederate States.

Therefore, your Petitioner prays your Honor to grant to him the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be directed to said R. P. Kerner, requiring him to bring before your Honor the body of your Petitioner, with the cause of his capture and detention, that the same may be enquired into and relief may be afforded to your Petitioner.

C. H. WHITEHART.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of March 1863.

JOSHUA BONER, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA:

To R. P. KERNER Greeting:

Being informed by the annexed petition and affidavit, that you have in your custody the body of Chordy Whitehart, unlawfully, and without the authority of law, (as he says;) you are therefore commanded to have the body of said Chordy Whitehart, together with the cause of his arrest and detention, forthwith at Chaffin's Hotel, in the town of Salem, in Forsyth County, before me, R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said State, to the end that the matter may be enquired of by me and such proceedings had as are agreeable to law. Herein fail not.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

Salem, March 13, 1863.

I acknowledge the service of the above process.

R. P. KERNER.

March 13, 1863.

In obedience to the above writ I herewith produce the body of Chordy Whitehart before his Honor.

The cause of his arrest and detention is as follows:

One James H. Conrad, and two others, to me unknown, professing to be detailed and authorized by a Confederate officer, to arrest conscripts and deserters, ordered me as a Captain of Militia, in Forsyth County, to arrest said Whitehart, a citizen and resident of Guilford county, who they alleged had been harboring one Wm. Beeson, a conscript or deserter. I objected to going out of the County; they said I had authority to go out of the County and that they had authority to look after the Militia Officers, and see that they did their duty; and made threats that if I did not obey their orders that they would report me, and that they gave me full power to tie or shoot if resisted. And I made the arrest under their orders.

R. P. KERNER, Capt.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Upon the facts set out in the return of R. P. Kerner, I am of opinion that the arrest and detention of Chordy Whitehart, was unlawful and without authority of law.—I am not apprised that the Legislature have, at their recent session, passed an act making it an indictable offense to harbor a recusant conscript or a deserter; but if any Act of the kind was passed, it could only authorize the arrest of the party by process of the civil authorities: that is, by a warrant issued by a Judge or Justice of the Peace on belief of probable cause stated upon oath and directed to the sheriff, constable, or other lawful officers. A Confederate officer or a militia officer has no authority to execute the laws of the State of North Carolina.

It is therefore considered by me, that the said Chordy Whitehart be discharged with liberty to go wherever he will.—It is further considered that the cost of said Whitehart, allowed by law, in this proceeding, be paid by said Kerner, to be taxed by the clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County, agreeable to act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

At Salem, 13th March, 1863.

On the testimony of Whitehart and Kerner, the Chief Justice issued a Bench Warrant for the arrest of Conrad for the unlawful arrest of Whitehart.

For the Press.

TAX ASSESSORS.

[illegible] grave [illegible] is: "What [illegible] governs Assessors in assessing property [illegible] in Confederate notes, and have about [illegible] of Confederate [illegible] and as our tax is [illegible] money, Land and Negroes certainly [illegible] at Confederate rates, property is now [illegible] and sold at Confederate rates, why should [illegible] Confederate rates also in assessing the same property. If property is assessed at Gold and Silver rates, then let the taxes be paid in Gold and Silver; but as we all expect to pay our taxes in Confederate money, then let this property be assessed at Confederate rates. A likely young negro boy will now bring $2,500; let that boy be assessed at $1,600. A tract of land now worth $3,000, let that tract be assessed at $2,000. This is the evident meaning of *ad valorem*.

We do not insist on a strict adherance to Confederate rates; but let a liberal assessment keep tally with the times we live in. O.

[There seems to be a difference of opinion upon this, as upon all subjects, and we publish the writers views as one side of the question.]

Summary of News.

An official dispatch from Richmond announces the capture, on Monday, of Brig. Gen. Slaughter, a Captain and thirty privates, of Hooker's army, by a scouting party of Gen. Lee's cavalry. They were taken from their beds at Fairfax Court House.

The Federal army on the Rappahannock has been strengthened by a reinforcement of 15 or 18,000 men, and the rumor that it had withdrawn from Fredericksburg originated in the shipment of demoralized troops to Newport News.

A fire occurred in Richmond on the 12th, destroying a large quantity of tobacco and corn belonging to the government. Estimated loss $500,000.

In the Confederate Congress, the bill requiring pre-payment of postage on letters sent to soldiers, has passed the Senate, and the bill to grant Cabinet officers seats up on the floor of Congress, has been postponed indefinitely.

The House has passed a Senate bill to organize Engineer troops.

Mr. Conrad, of La., has introduced resolutions declaring that Congress will cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measures consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the South, which may tend to restore peace with all or any of the States of the Federal Union.

Signs of animation in the enemy's camp on the Rappahannock, are daily increasing. They have planted additional cannon on the hills, and the arrival and departure of their railway trains are more frequent.

Gen Bragg's army is said to be larger, healthier, and better organized than it has ever been. The enemy is reported to have advanced in two directions; the one towards McMinnville, occupying Woodbury on the way.

At Vicksburg, the impression prevails, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the enemy, that the assault will not be made until the river subsides within its banks, when a simultaneous attack can be made by land and water.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston reviewed the army of Mobile, on the 12th inst.

The Federal General, Curtis, removed for incompetency from the command of the department of the South-west, is to be succeeded by Gen. Sumner.

The rumor that Burnside has taken the command at Port Royal, in consequence of the *emeute* between Gens. Hunter and Foster, has been confirmed.

All is quiet at Savannah. The impression prevails at Charleston, that the attack will soon take place.

Advices to the 11th inst. have been received from the North. The Republicans triumphed in New Hampshire elections, which took place on the 10th, electing all the members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. There were three candidates for the office of Governor, neither of whom received a constitutional majority. There was consequently no election.

Gold rose in N. Y. on the 10th to 163 and closed at 158. Middling cotton advanced to 86 and 87. The Herald deprecating the excessive premium of gold and continued depreciation of the currency, says Chase must prepare immediately to pay in gold and silver, and compel the banks to do likewise till confidence is restored. It says we have arrived at the crises of life or death to the rebellion; it must be put down by the force of arms or it will tear the country to pieces.

The Jacobin teaching of Vallandingham and Co., it is advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the administration.—Voorhees of Indiana, addressed the Democratic Union association in N. Y., on the night of the 10th. He proclaimed his devotion to the Constitution and Union, as our fathers made it. In conclusion he said when the government went outside the limits of its laws, then force should be met by force.

A Nashville dispatch says Van Dorn's forces have retreated South, and reported to be across Duck river. Rosencrans had notified all persons who cannot give assurance of their loyalty to hold themselves in readiness to go south of his lines in ten days. Dredging machines are in full operation on the canal at Vicksburg and the laborers are going along briskly, notwithstanding they are continually shelled by the rebel batteries.

Dispatches from Gen. Loring announce the repulse of the enemy at Fort Pemberton, at the mouth of the Tallahatchee. Our loss small, the enemy's heavy. From 10 to 16 heavy calibre gunboats were engaged in the attack, aided by 2 heavy guns and 1 mortar on land.

Van Dorn's escape has greatly exasperated the enemy. Four brigades had been sent by Rosencrans to hem him in across Duck river, which he had no means of crossing. He succeeded in withdrawing, passed the enemy's left flank and escaped by White's bridge, twenty six miles above.

A terrific bombardment took place at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, on the night of the 14th. The enemy's fleet attempted to pass under cover of the darkness. The enemy's sloop of war Mississippi was burnt. No loss reported on our side. [Standard.

From Eastern North Carolina.

The enemy [illegible] Friday between [illegible] and [illegible] enemy, at Deep Gully, [illegible] miles from Newbern. The enemy [illegible] back. Extravagant rumors [illegible] of an attack on Newbern, and that [illegible] probably been taken.

Our forces are commanded by Gen. Hill and [illegible].

Later intelligence from the Raleigh Progress, states that "Gen. Hill advanced half a mile beyond Deep Gully. Gen. Pettigrew reported to have had a severe fight at Barrington's Ferry, resulting in a loss of four killed and twenty wounded. Enemy's loss not known, nor is the result of the engagement known.

Gen. Robertson, after a severe fight, burnt the railroad bridge at Shepherdsville, below Newbern on Saturday."

The latest, from the same source, dated Kinston March 17th, states that "Gen. Pettigrew had fallen back from Barrington's Ferry, and Gen. Hill has returned to Goldsboro'. All is now quiet along the lines below."

THE GULF OF SILVER IN CANADA.—It would do a hard money man good says the Detroit Advertiser, to go to Canada. The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Everybody is loaded with it and everybody tries to get rid of it as people do of doubtful funds. The taxes are paid in silver and the collectors take it by the bushel. The city treasurer of Toronto has half a ton of it. The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Railway has issued printed notice that only five per cent. of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto, London and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of five per cent. for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American silver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a legal tender.

News of the Week.

TERRIFIC ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN OUR BATTERIES AND THE YANKEE FLEET AT PORT HUDSON—THE SLOOP-OF-WAR MISSISSIPPI DESTROYED, TWO OTHERS CRIPPLED, &c.

PORT HUDSON, March 15—4 p. m., via Mobile.—The bombardment commenced at 2 p. m. yesterday, and continued up to 5 p. m. The enemy fired slowly. Our batteries did not reply.—At twelve last night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted fully two hours. One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The sloop of war Mississippi was set on fire and burned to the water's edge in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled and a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. At two o'clock the enemy withdrew. Our victory is complete and glorious. As far as known, no casualties on our part. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievement fruitless. Thirty-six men and one midshipmen of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry this morning, severely wounded.

RICHMOND, March 16.—Official dispatches reached here confirming the victory at Port Hudson. The Mississippi was burnt, and the Richmond, Farragut's flag ship, went back down the river, disabled. Two of the fleet, the Monongahela and Hartford got by our batteries in a crippled condition. The enemy's forces advanced on our works but failed to make any attack. No further attack had been made at Fort Pemberton by gunboats but the land batteries have fired some shots at the Fort.

The Mississippi was one of the best steamers in the Yankee Navy. She was built in Philadelphia in 1841, and carried twelve heavy guns.—In September last she was commanded by Melancthon Smith, of New York.

From Mississippi—Two Desperate Attacks on Fort Pemberton—The Enemy Repulsed—Our Loss Small.

MOBILE, March 14.—A special telegram to the Register, dated Jackson, March 14th, says the following official despatch has been received from Gen. Loring, dated Fort Pemberton, March 13, 1 p. m.

There has been a terrific and uninterrupted fire from the enemy this forenoon, for four hours. Their armament consisted of from ten to sixteen heavy calibre gun boats, two heavy guns on land, and one mortar. All their guns from the boats, except one, have now ceased firing, and the gun boats have retired around the Bend, about 800 yards distant, showing only one gun.

The enemy's gunboats and batteries were constantly hit, and large quantities of burning cotton were struck from them. We have lost some valuable gunners, and a few others.

Thank God, our loss is small so far.—The enemy's loss must be very great.

[illegible]

March 13, 7 p. m.—Just as I sent off my last despatch to you, the enemy opened upon us again with the guns of one gun boat, the land batteries, and a 13-inch mortar, and kept up the firing with great spirit until after sunset.

The ammunition for our heavy guns has just arrived.

P. S.—Fort Pemberton is situated at the mouth of the Tallahatchie river, which with the Yallabusha, forms the Yazoo River.

VAN DORN'S VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.—We have received some further particulars of the brilliant victory of Gen. Van Dorn near Franklin, Tenn., on the 15th.

The fight continued four hours, and resulted in our driving the enemy from a strong position, killing 100, wounding 400, and capturing five regiments—two from Indiana, one from Ohio, one from Wisconsin, and one from Michigan.

Two thousand five hundred of the enemy escaped, with one battery and three regiments of cavalry, the remainder of his force, to Franklin. One hundred and twenty-five wounded and thirty killed will cover our loss.

Col. Earl, of the 3d Arkansas, was killed while gallantly leading his men into action, and Captain Watson, of Gen. Armstrong's staff, while leading a charge. Lieut. Sullivan, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, had two horses shot under him while leading a charge to King's 1st Missouri battery.

The success is due in a great measure to Gen. Forrest, who by coming up in the enemy's rear, compelled their surrender.

Richmond Dispatch.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after speeches urging the necessity of the action recommended in view of the present prospect of the duration of the war:—

"Whereas, a strong impression prevails throughout the country that the war, now being waged against the people of the Confederate States, may terminate during the present year; and whereas, this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency; therefore,

"Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress, that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war, as the only condition proffered by the enemy, short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war, should be persisted in; and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people, should be the first object of all agriculturists. Wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will ensure a sufficiency of food for all classes, and for every emergency, thereby with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

"2. Resolved, that the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor, as his judgment may dictate"

On Tuesday, the Senate passed a substitute for the House Impressment Bill. We know nothing of original or substitute. Also, a bill requiring persons *sending* letters to soldiers to prepay the postage. A bill giving Cabinet officers seats on the floor of the Senate, and the privilege of discussing measures relating to their departments, respectively, was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, the Senate food resolutions were passed with the following amendment:—

"And that the President be also requested in such proclamation to give to the producers of food the assurance that if at any time it shall become necessary to impress provisions or forage for public uses, just compensation will be made to the owners according to the fair market value at the time and place of seizure."

Mr Barksdale of Miss. (the President's next friend in the House) introduced the following resolutions:—

Whereas: The earnest efforts made by the Government of the Confederate States, immediately upon its organization, "to establish friendly relations between it and the Government of the United States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between them upon principles of right, equity and good faith, having proved unavailing by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by the Confederate Government for the purposes aforesaid; or to listen to any proposals for a peaceful solution of all causes of difference between them: And whereas, the Government of the United States having waged war against the Confederate States with a purpose to reduce them to the condition of conquered provinces, and having conducted it contrary to the rules of civilized nations and the sacred rights of humanity, by the practice of every barbarity which malice and depravity could suggest, with a ferocious determination "to sacrifice to disappointed vengeance what their injustice lost and their power cannot regain:" And whereas, during a fierce and devastating struggle of two years it has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to thwart the plans of the wicked authors of the war, and to bless the armies of the Confederate States with favorable results on the field of battle: And whereas, the conviction of the people of the Confederate States in the justice of their cause is unabated, and their confidence in its triumph unshaken; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, That necessity alone having forced the people of these States to take up arms to maintain their right of self government, and in obedience to the principle of self preservation, which, with nations, as with individuals, is the first law of nature, the people of these States will continue to make whatever sacrifice may be required for the attainment of these just ends.

Resolved, That movements having been inaugurated in several of the United States looking to an accommodation of the differences existing between the belligerents, it is the true policy of the Confederate States Government to accord a respectful consideration to any proposition having that object in view, provided it is consistent with the design to preserve its separate and distinctive national character, which may be submitted by the duly constituted authorities of any of the said States.

Be it further Resolved, That whenever any one or more of the said States bordering on the Mississippi river shall desist from this unprovoked war on the Confederate States, the Government of these States is prepared to waive, for the benefit of the said States its right, according to the well settled principles of international law, to the sole and exclusive navigation of that portion of the said stream which flows within the limits of its territories, and to secure to them the free navigation as they have already provided for by legal enactment.

The rule was suspended, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed

Mr. Smith, of N. C, offered a joint preamble and resolutions setting forth that a war of two years has demonstrated the impracticability of forcing upon the people of the Confederate States a government not of their own choice, or of any future restoration of the Union, and that for the purpose of bringing about an honorable peace, the following basis is proposed: The recognition of the independence of the Confederate States; the withdrawal of troops from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and the question of political division to be determined by the popular will; a fair partition of the territories and division of the public property as it existed at the formation of the Confederate States; a restoration of confiscated and sequestered property, and payment of debts due; and the free navigation of the Mississippi river and Chesapeake Bay.

DIED:

In this county, on the 11th instant, E. W. GRIFFITH, Esq., a highly respectable citizen, in the 89th year of his age.

THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE NORTH —RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

We have already published the resolution of the Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey Legislatures on the war, and we are enabled to give below the resolutions of the Maine and Delaware Legislatures on the same great question. The resolutions from the Maine Legislature are the noblest expression of public opinion that ever came from a New England political Convention.

THE MAINE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The war now being conducted between the Federal Government and certain States of the South has been obviously productive of no good to either, but has been productive of incalculable evil to the people of all the States of the Union, and is now, to all human foresight, of as uncertain duration as at any previous period of its continuance, and in the clear light of past events, it promises to be no less uncertain, so long as the agency of force alone shall be preferred to the agency of reason and conciliation for restoring the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not unbecoming the dignity of the national executive and national legislature to manifest to the several executives of the seceded States, without regard to fastidious rules of diplomatic etiquette, a willingness to confer with them in a spirit of amity, upon the terms of adjusting the causes, and repairing the consequences, as far as may be found practicable, of the unnatural war that has arisen between them, and without crimination or the requirement of apology by either party to such conference.

Resolved, further, That in restoring the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, it would be expedient and just, for the more satisfactory interpretation of that instrument, for the Congress of the United States to propose through such conference, either directly or by a national convention, and for the people of the United States by their legislatures or conventions, to adopt, in the manner prescribed therein, all needful amendments to said Constitution, as guarantees of the observance of such interpretations throughout all future time, by the executive, legislative and judicial department of the Federal Government, and by the people of the several States.

THE DELAWARE RESOLUTIONS.

The two houses of the Legislature of Delaware have adopted a series of joint resolutions —to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress and to the Governors of all the States, with the request that they may be laid before the several Legislatures—from which we extract the following:

5. That this General Assembly and a large majority of the people of Delaware will, in all respects, faithfully support the Constitution of the United States; that they recognize no fealty or allegiance to any public authority or power other than their own State Government and the Government of the United States; to their own State Government within the sphere of its reserved right—to the Government of the United States within the limits of its delegated authority; that every infraction of the rights of the States, and every breech of the Constitution of the United States, is an unwarrantable assumption of power, and that the claim of right to violate either, on the plea of military necessity, it is an artful device by persons in authority for the subversion of our form of Government and the establishment of another in its stead.

7. That in the judgment of this Legislature and a large majority of the people of Delaware, the time has arrived for making an effort other than by arms to end this dreadful war; that such effort should be made through the agency of an armistice or cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of delegates from all the States to a National Convention to devise and mature a plan, for the settlement of our difficulties, which, whilst it secures the integrity of the Union, shall place the slavery question beyond the reach of fanatical agitators or unreasonable propagandists, and re-establish our Federal Union, by the exercise of generous and magnanimous sentiments, upon a basis as enduring as the continent on which we live.

10. That the Legislature and a large majority of the people of this State condemn, as gross violation of the Federal Constitution, the attempt on the part of the Executive to control the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent military elections of Representatives, the appointment of military Governors and the division of a sovereign State without the consent of its people.

From the N. Y. Herald, March 2.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PLAN FOR RESTORING THE UNION — LAST CHANCE OF THE REBELS.

The proposition of Secretary Seward to admit representatives from the seceded States in to Congress is discussed with increasing interest in diplomatic and political circles. Should this proposition be carried out, and Congress be thus transmitted into a peace convention, it is generally conceded that the restoration of the Union would certainly follow; but some persons object to this new mode of restoring the Union as impracticable. Why? First, because rebel representatives could not take seats in Congress without subscribing to an oath of loyalty to the government; second, because Louis Napoleon is not friendly to the Union and will not urge the Confederates to accept Seward's proposition; and, third, because the rebels do not desire re-union upon any terms whatever, and will accept no offer, however advantageous to them, which involves their submission to the federal authority. Under these three heads all the objections to Secretary Seward's plan naturally range themselves.

In regard to the first objection it may be said that many of the rebel leaders are still members of our Congress, and need take no new oath upon resuming their seats under Seward's proposition. But the fact is that a convention, rather than a congress, is contemplated by our Secretary of State, and delegates from the rebels may present themselves in Congress, state their grievances and demand certain measures of redress without taking any oath of office. At any rate, this objection is one of mere routine and precedent, and can easily be set aside if necessary. Secretary Seward's offer, it must be remembered, is endorsed by the President of the United States, who, according to the statement of Secretary Seward himself, reads and approves of all State dispatches before they are sent to our foreign ministers. The President and the Secretary of State must have anticipated this obvious objection to their plan, and provided the means to remove it. Neither of them would be so foolish and inconsistent as to gravely recommend an impossibility or offer an invitation which they knew could not be accepted. Consequently, as the rebels have been informed that their representatives can be received in our Congress, all technical objections must be considered as already arranged.

The assertion that Louis Napoleon is hostile to the idea of reunion and will not urge the rebels to accept Seward's proposition, is unsustained by any evidence. On the contrary, it is clear that Napoleon's interests require reunion. It is the policy of France, announced by Louis XVI. and reaffirmed by Napoleon I., to maintain on this continent a great maritime Power, as a counterbalance to that of England. Napoleon III. has immensely augmented the navy of France: but the English navy has been proportionately increased, and the resources and friendship of the United States are still necessary to enable Napoleon to hold England in check on the seas. Viscount Anatole Lemercier, of the French Legislature, sums up the arguments upon this point in the emphatic remarks:—"The separation of the Northern and Southern States is contrary to the interests and traditions of France. England, on the other hand, desires separation, but wishes the belligerents to be more weakened by their present contest before it takes place." And to this the fact, also adverted to by Viscount Lemercier, that peace on this continent is essential to the welfare of Europe, and that no permanent peace can result from disunion, so various and conflicting are the questions to be decided before the terms of separation could be agreed upon, and so constant would be the irritations and disputes between two confederacies, allied and yet hostile, like quarrelsome members of the same family. If the Southern Confederacy could be moved five hundred miles away after disunion all would be well; but it could not remain where it is---adjacent and yet antagonistic—and be at peace with us. Louis Napoleon cannot but comprehend this, nor can he close his eyes to the fact that reunion will enable him to withdraw honorably and triumphantly from Mexico, while disunion will involve him in still greater difficulties. The Mexican war is unpopular in France, and will be disastrous to the French army, the French treasury, and perhaps the French Emperor, if it be long continued. Reunited, these States could afford to pay off Mexico's debt to France, and allow Napoleon to retire gracefully. Both the Northern and Southern Confederacies would desire Mexico for themselves Both would aid the Mexicans in defeating the French. Each would fear and resist any attempt on the part of Napoleon to secure a foothold on this continent. Consequently Napoleon would have three enemies, instead of one, to contend with, and his downfall would be the inevitable result of the rage of the French people at this trebly increased expenditure of blood and treasure, for no possible benefit to the French nation. The Orleanists are plotting. Europe is fermenting with revolutions. The Polish insurrection is a warning and a menace to all despotisms. Napoleon must tread warily. It will be better for him to secure our friendship by advocating Seward's proposition, the esteem of the world by achieving a peaceable reunion, the adherence of the European liberals by declaring himself on the side of our republican government, and the gratitude of his people by settling the Mexican question satisfactorily, than to risk all—his throne, his dynasty, his life—by persisting in encouraging the Southern rebels, and thus insuring a continuance not only of our war, but, also of the European troubles which our war causes, and which, gathering its strength like an avalanche, will soon sweep away all obstacles and end in universal destruction Is the hypocritical friendship of perfidious Albion worth these risks?

The third objection to Seward's proposition is that the rebels do not desire reunion, and will not consent to it upon any terms. The rebel papers assert this; but the rebel papers may not express the wishes of the Southern people any more than our abolition papers express the desires of the Northern people. Jeff Davis is a despot, and his papers say what he thinks, not what his oppressed and suffering people feel. But supposing the offer of Secretary Seward be endorsed by Napoleon, and rejected by the rebel chiefs. What then? The downfall of the rebellion would be certain, and the most audacious rebel would lose heart Only the conduct of our abolitionists and the cheering expectation of European recognition, apparently pledged by the course of England and France, and by the cargoes of contraband goods from European ports, have kept this rebellion alive so long. Remove at one blow all hope of aid from Europe, and all pretence of abolitionism here, and the rebellion is dead. Let Napoleon press Seward's offer, in which there is no taint of abolitionism, but rather a remedy for its evils, and if the rebels refuse it they lose all. Abolition is disunion, and disunion is abolition. Let the South come back to the Union, and we will throttle the accused dogmas of the negro-worshippers with their own laws Now, therefore, is the best chance the rebels can have to come back to the Union Congress is open to them, and no reasonable and honorable guarantee of future peace and happiness will be refused them. We believe the rebels are astute enough to appreciate the advantages of reunion at just this crisis of the war, and that, if Napoleon endorses Mr. Seward's proposition, and thus deprives them of all further hope from Europe, they will accept it and come back to us. If they are unmoved by all these considerations, however, let them remember that this is not only their best chance, but their last chance This magnanimous proposition refused, nothing remains but war to the end. As Americans, we can never consent to destroy the integrity of the territory which we have won from the wilderness, from the savages and from foreign tyrants Once assure us that peace upon any other terms than disunion will never be conceded by the South, and the American people will save their territory if they cannot save the Union —Already our hosts surround the rebellion upon every side; but *our President is now a temporary dictator, empowered by the laws just passed by Congress with unlimited financial resources and supreme control over four millions of citizen soldiers,* and a greater storm of war is in reserve. Let both Napoleon and the rebels reflect well before they reject this last and best chance of restoring the Union by accepting Seward's offer to receive Southern delegates in Congress.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—We regret to learn that one day last week, Mr. James Neely, of Rowan county, in attempting to cross the South Yadkin River, was drowned. The mother and sister of the unfortunate young man, we learn, were standing upon the shore and witnessed the sad catastrophe without being able to render any assistance to the son and brother. Mr. Neely had rendered gallant service in the present war, been severely wounded, and was to have been united in marriage to a young lady of Iredell, this week, had he survived.—*Iredell Express.*

From the Petersburg Express.

THE NEEDLE AND THE BAYONET.

It is not all of war to fight. The bayonet and its kindred weapons are not the only ones by which battles may be won and a nation saved. Undoubtedly it is one of the essential, indispensable instrumentalities for the achievement of triumphs, but for its efficiency it is dependent upon other agencies The soldier must be fed, and therefore the farmer's labors form an important element of his strength. He must be shod, and therefore the tanner, the currier and the cordwainer are important auxiliaries to him. He must be clothed—therefore the cloth manufacturer and the garment-maker are necessary to this end. This latter allusion brings us to the point upon which we propose to make a few remarks, viz: the vital and inseparable connection between the needle and the bayonet, and the respective parts which they play in the great drama of war. In noticing this interesting, but not very profoundly exciting relationship, we have a few words to say about the services which have been rendered by the noble army of Southern women who have, since the commencement of hostilities, contributed by their patriotic and indefatigable labors to the work of clothing our troops Never was a country in its hours of trouble and peril more indebted to the energies of its daughters than ours has been in this dark and terrible struggle. Never did female industry and self-sacrifices merit higher admiration and appreciation than in the present case. The needle in their hands has been incessantly employed in promoting in its way the bodily comfort of the soldier—and without this devotion of theirs to our sacred cause, what would have been the condition of the army? Would it have been able to meet the glory it has covered itself with, but for the needle work which has been turned out by the Ladies' Aid Associations and the thousands of individuals of the sex besides, who have toiled by day and by night, in making up garments and in knitting socks for the soldiers?

How many of the latter would have perished or been disabled for service by the piercing blasts, and the numbing frosts and snows of winter, if the women had not interposed as they have done for their protection and relief? How many bayonets would have been useless but for the needle? To the Ladies of the South, then, do the Government and army owe a debt of gratitude that can never be forgotten. It is only to express briefly and imperfectly our sense of the inestimable value of their contributions to the cause of Southern independence in the assistance they have voluntarily and freely rendered to our arms, that we write this article. In the history of the war none of its pages will be brighter than those which record *their* services, and *their* brows will be wreathed with laurels as green and as unfading as any which will be entwined around the heads of those who mingle in the bloody scenes of the battle field. All praise and honor will be theirs for ages to come, and generations yet to be born will bless their memories.

Reports from Memphis.—A gentleman just out from Memphis gives us some information of the situation at Memphis.—The city was filled with negroes in the most deplorable condition. All the cotton sheds, stables and out houses are filled with the contrabands, who continue to be subject to the ravages of the small-pox, and it is estimated that over one thousand have died within the last thirty days. To add to the horrors they are experiencing, the weather has been unusually severe, and their clothing has been scant.

Desertions continue as numerous as ever. The number of sick in the various hospitals is estimated at eight thousand, and preparations are being made for a much larger number.

During last week Confederate notes were sold at sixty cents on the dollar for greenbacks. Tennessee money was above par, and other Southern bank money used at par in all commercial circles. Greenbacks were depreciating, and not held with any feeling of security.—*Mem. Appeal, 21st ult.*

From Hyde County.—TABBORO' N. C, March 11.—Mr. Pennington:—We are just in receipt of late news from Hyde County. About a thousand Yankees visited the county for the purpose of pillaging, burning and destroying the property, and arresting loyal citizens and holding them as hostages for the "Buffaloes" that have been captured by the Guerillas and sent on for trial. A portion of the robbers were encountered on what is known as the Swan Quarter path by the Hyde Guerillas, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the vandals. Twenty-seven were killed outright. Most of the wounded escaped, (being on horseback,) and it was impossible to ascertain their number. Five horses were killed and nine captured. The Guerillas lost two killed and two wounded.

The Yankees while down there burned and destroyed a great deal of property, and say they intend to destroy the county or have the Guerillas.

Many of the respectable citizens were arrested and taken to the Washington jail

Raleigh Progress.

COTTON YARNS

For destitute Families of Soldiers

IN SERVICE FROM

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Owners of Factories willing to sell Yarn at reduced prices to soldiers' families, have been so often imposed upon, by persons pretending to purchase it for a soldier's family when it was not the case, and afterwards speculated upon it, that they nearly abandoned their efforts.

I have however now entered into an arrangement with Messrs. F. & H. Fries, which I hope and trust will overcome this objection and be of benefit to many a needy soldier's family.

I will furnish printed blank checks to each of my District Agents of the *"Board of Sustenance,"* who is consequently acquainted with every soldier's family in his District. Upon application of the soldier's wife or widow, the Agent, if satisfied that it is needed for family consumption, and not for trade, or to be manufactured for trade, will give her such a check upon me, and I will furnish her the Yarn at $3.50 per bunch, which will be a saving of several dollars a bunch from present rates. Persons coming for cotton will prepare the correct change. E. A. VOGLER,

Pres't Board of Sustenance,
Forsyth County.

Salem, N. C., March 7, 1863.

THE SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

O GOD! Wash me from all my sins in my SAVIOUR'S BLOOD, and I shall be whiter than snow. Fill me with the HOLY GHOST, for JESUS CHRIST'S sake. AMEN.

See I John, 1: 7, also Luke 11: 13.

☞ Cards with the above prayer have been printed for distribution among the soldiers, and will be given gratis, at Messrs. Boner & Crist's Store, also at the Parsonage in Bethania. Every soldier should have one. This little prayer has been the source of great comfort to some, in their hour of extreme danger. [2t

New Advertisements

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

Notice to Taxpayers.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors for the Salem District, hereby notify all persons owning Real Estate and Negroes in the said District, to appear before the Board on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 26th and 27th days of MARCH, and render to the said Board a list of their Real Estate, and also a list of the number, names, age and sex of their Slaves, in order that the Board may assess the value thereof.

The Board will meet at the office of Chas. Brietz, and sit from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., on each of the above named days.

CHA'S BRIETZ, J. P.
ADAM BUTNER,
JOHN SIEWERS.

Salem, March 20, 1863. 46-2w

Receiver's Sale.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE the following tracts or parcels of LAND, belonging to alien enemies, now decreed and condemned by the Confederate Court to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places, to wit:

At the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 4th day of May next, it being County Court week, FIVE TRACTS in Rowan County, containing about 526 acres, the property of Charles Hartman, Jesse Hartman, Mary Ann Hartman, Malinda Hartman and three other brothers and girls named Nancy Hartman and Catharine Wilhelm, (alien enemies) and given in by Levi Trexler

ALSO, at the same time and place, two tracts near Gold Hill, containing 144½ acres, the property of R. F. Stockton, an alien enemy.

At the Court-house in Lexington, Davidson County, on the 15th day of April next, three tracts, 1 containing 45 acres, belonging to Alston Gobble; one tract containing 54 acres, belonging to the wife of Joseph Brown, of Indiana; and one other tract containing 26 acres, belonging to Susan Lookabee; two tracts, well known as the Conrad Gold Mines, will also be exposed to public sale, together with a large, first-rate Engine, at the Mine, on the 14th of April next.

At the Court-house in Winston, Forsyth County, on the 17th day of April next, one tract containing 126 acres, belonging to J. W. Fulp and wife. JOHN I. SHAVER,

March 20, 1863. 46-4w. Receiver.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families. E. A. VOGLER,

President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

List Your Taxes.

FOR the convenience of all parties, I will attend at the Commissioner's Hall, on Saturday the 21st, and Saturday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take the list of taxables for the year 1863, within the limits of the incorporation.

Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Hogs and Dogs.

All persons failing to list by the first of April next render themselves liable to double tax.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. G. SEIDES, Mayor.

March 11, 1863. 45-2t

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, March 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

March 10-3t.

Executive Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive office, as soon as practicable. Those counties who have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.

March 13, 1863. 45-2t.

HOPS! HOPS!!—A small quantity of Hops for sale. Apply at this office.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil

Laudanum, Spts. Camphor, Paregoric, &c. &c.

may be had at MICHAL & BROTHERS'
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

FURS! FURS!!

Bring us your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1 63. 42-3m.pd.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863,

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. MICKEY or to the subscriber, F. MICKEY.

Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy. This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

Unexampled Success!

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Best Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY

Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

A series of HISTORICAL ARTICLES, entitled the

"GREAT BATTLES OF ANTIQUITY,"

BY

ARCH'D ARNE McBRYDE,

of Robeson County, N. C., is also now appearing in the Fireside, the only purely Literary Journal in the South.

TERMS.—$3 a year in advance; or to clubs of Ten, $2 00. Address

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

Augusta, Ga.

FOR THE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D D, who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C, writing to me on the 14th inst, says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C, to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquences. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in Chief have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D, 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

Headquarters, Department N. C.,
GOLDSBORO' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.

I. Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: A full pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863.

Each newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No. 8. once a week, for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H. MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,:31:2 Main Street, Danville, Va.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863.

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D. Lineback,
W. R. S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. D Boner,	John W. Newman,
Geo. Barrow,	Mrs. Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Geo. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	I. S. Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Bettie Tucker,
Mrs. Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Townes,
Miss Dellie Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs L. B. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N.C., February 15th, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5 00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, a a by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Weduesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkletown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
A. KEEHLN, P M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862,

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T, BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1. EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and an account to this office. 40:3t:pd

FOR SALE,

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of **STEEL** and **IRON**, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone.
WM. F. SWAIM
Salem, 18, 1863. 42-4t-pd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What will thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out. 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

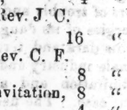
Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE



GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

March, 1860. A. T. ZEVELY. 50-tf,

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DEBOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company H, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report, must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	O B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff. Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser. Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower
46	R Leinbach, H Beeke, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective districts.

W. ALSPAUGH,
April 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNT.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	2,986	421	3445	11858
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,429	149	391	7956
Beaufort	8,472	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8156	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,223	100	1793	12034
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2187	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,509	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	351	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,796	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,661	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3078	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10.617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11.318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3.2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5 211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8 584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10.021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6.590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6.357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631.489	30.097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly ☐ cents per quarter, or ☐ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three mos, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semme s
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Tex

FOR THE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS READING
FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Deury Lacy, D D, who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C, to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquences. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in Chief have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D, 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

Headquarters, Department N. C.,
GOLDSBORO' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.

In Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: A full pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863.

Each newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No. 8, once a week, for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H. MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs, Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,::31::3m | Main Street, Danville, Va.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863.

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D. Lineback,
W. R. S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. D. Boner,	John W. Newman,
Geo. Barrow,	Mrs Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Gen. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	I. S. Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Bettie Tucker,
Mrs. Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Townes,
Miss Delile Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs L. B. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N.C., February 15th, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days		$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week		1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks		3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month		5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, a a by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Weduesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE
JEANS & SOCKS WANTED.

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.
Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862,

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1. EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion
Paints Ground in Oil.
Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and on account to this office. 40:3t:pd

FOR SALE,

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of **STEEL** and **IRON**, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone. WM. F. SWAIM
Salem, 18, 1863. 42-4t-pd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I shou'd do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf,

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company H, 33rd Reg't N C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Prestou, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach. E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grabbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Merris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTY.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,267	27	206	3500
Ashe	7,493	142	391	7966
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8166	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,983	100	1193	12276
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	8,064	152	1969	9185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1604	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	4846	17705
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,979	151	3713	6843
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	6,795	1388	8190	16373
Cumberland	9,551	478	6830	16309
Currituck	4,671	321	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,998	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11088	23396
Greene	2,626	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,600	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
Mecklenburg	5,542	213	1305	7120
Montgomery	10.543	390	6541	17374
Moore	5,781	45	1823	7649
Nash	8,725	184	2548	11447
New Hanover	6,319	688	4681	11628
Northampton	10.617	766	10332	21715
Onslow	5,912	656	6808	13376
Orange	5,198	159	3499	8856
Pasquotank	11.318	522	5105	16949
Perquimans	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Person	3.2-7	392	3569	7348
Pitt	5.798	318	5196	11321
Polk	7 480	127	8473	16080
Randolph	3,317	106	620	4043
Richmond	14,768	380	2645	16793
Robeson	5 211	345	5453	11089
Rockingham	8 584	1450	5446	14490
Rowan	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rutherford	10 522	135	3929	14586
Sampson	9,060	122	2391	11573
Stanly	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stokes	6,590	42	1169	7801
Surry	7,847	86	2469	10402
Tyrrell	8 949	184	1246	10379
Union	3,303	143	1597	4943
Wake	8 903	53	5246	11202
Warren	16.470	1494	10733	28697
Washington	4 923	405	10401	15796
Watauga	3.596	295	2465	6357
Wayne	4 771	89	104	4957
Wilkes	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilson	13 980	261	1308	14749
Yadkin	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yancey	9.110	168	1433	10711
	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly ☐ cents per quarter, or ☐ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three onnces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by hat of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 23-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three mos, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Saxton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James F Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19